THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS UNFOR-TUNATE CREW.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854. A dispatch from Dr. Rae, dated York Factory, August 4, 1854, has been received by Sir George Simson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate compay, and stating they were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox River.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY-WEST

FROM HAVANA AND KEY-WEST CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1824.
The steamship Governor Dudley has arrived at this est with dates from Havana to the 11th, and Keyfest the 12th inst.
The intelligence from Cuba is not as late as that received by the Cahawba, but we find some news which appears to have escaped observation.

Hencral Concha has ordered that hereafter the sinting or publication of any reflections upon the authorities shall constitute treason; the off-miers to be tried by the Military Commission of the Island.

It was rumored that a cargo of Africans had been instead at Cabanas, and a high official sent there to irrestigate the matter.

The municipal authorities of Havana have published a highly flattering report of Pezuela's Administration.

interior.

The Diario declares that Pezuela is one too many in the Island.

Twenty or thirty prisoners were to leave Havana on the 12th, in the Spanish mail steamer, for trial.

STILL LATER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.
The steamship Black Warrior, from New-York via Havana the 15th inst., has arrived at this port.
E. Castendo, who arrested Lopez, was as assinated as the 12th inst. in a coffee house. A great conspiracy is supposed to be brewing in the

private letters quote a decided advance in Sugar, 10 to 15 per cent, within a few days previous to the deperture of the Black Warrior. Molasses was

departure of the Black Warrior. Molasses was departure of the Black Warrior. Molasses was carce and prices tending upward.

Gen. Pezuela, ex-Governor General, salled for Spain on the 12th inst.

Arrived at Havana previous to the 15th inst. schr.

Barriet Lewis from Boston.

Salled from Havana 13th, bark Tenaro, Williams,
Boston brig Baltic, do.; 14th, bark John Farnum,
Omstead, New-York.

Arrived at Matanzas previous to the 14th, schoener
Miranda, New-York. Sld. from do. bark St. Joseph,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
A destructive fire occurred here last night. It broke out on the East Falls-av. and destroyed the steam saw-mills of Griffis & Cate, and Lapouristte & Manghlin. The flames then spread to the board yards adjoining and destroyed an immense quantity of lumber. A number of small houses were also burned, and

the families resident in them turned out of doors. The ures of the fire covered two entire squares. The lumber destroyed was valued at \$100,000, and the entire loss is estimated at nearly \$200,000. ident in them turned out of doors. The

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

The deaths by yellow fever at the Charity H sepital,
New-Orleans, during the six days ending on Saturday

ast, were 60.

isst, were 60.
At Savannah, during the 48 hours ending on Monday, there were 6 deaths.
The mortality of Charleston during the last week, was 19, including 48 from yellow fever. The fever was on the increase at Beaulort.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.
The sickuees is rapidly abating in this city and the the weather is growing cool. The interments for the week were two hundred and seventy-two, of which one hundred and thirty were from yellow fever.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION At the Woman's Rights Convention this afternoon,
Mr. Garrison and Lucretia Mott continued the argument upon the Bible quotations offered by Henry
Grew from the Old and New Testament, to prove that woman was not the equal of man, and showing her subjection to him, controverting them by other contains.

her subjection to him, controverting them by other quotations.

The resolutions offered on the first day were unanimously adopted. The Convention agreed to meet again next year at Cincinnati.

A Committee was appointed, of which Wendell Phillips is the Chairman, to decide upon the merits of the different essays upon the subject of Woman's Rights, and the prices to be offered.

The meeting in the evening was addressed by Emma R. Coe, Mary Grew and Lucy Stone.

THE BALTIC'S ADVICES AT NEW-ORLEANS

THE BALTIC'S ADVICES AT NEW-ORLEANS
New-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.
The news by the Baltic was received here this
morning, and the report of the sturring scenes in
the Crimea created tremendous excitement.
The commercial intelligence gave rise to an active
export demand for Corrox, and some 6,000 bales
thanged hands at \$10. for Middling. The stock on
hand here, exclusive of that on shipboard, reaches
\$7,500 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool have declined
to je.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY BURGLARS.

On Monday last the house of H. Cory, in Cooperstown, was entered by burglars, and Mr. Cory in attempting to arrest them was severely stabled by one of them.

CINNATI.

CINNATI.

Cincinnati, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

The run on the pre-ste bankers in this city has ceased an everything is now quiet. No further failure are apreheaded. THE RUN ON PRIVATE BANKERS IN CIN-

THE STEAMER OSPREY. The steam Osprey, with the passengers of the City of Philadelphia, put into Holmes' Hole to-day for coa, and wil probably arrive at Philadelphia to-merics.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

Philadelifitia, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

The schoope T. C. Worth, Capt. Shannon, left Wilmington, N.C., on the 16th ult. for this port, and has not since been heard from. Capt. Sprang of the Schooper R. G. Whilden, arrived from Wilmington, reports having on the 11th inst picked up sixtuen barrels of turpentine, the marks on which correspond with those composing a portion of the T. C. Worth's cargo. The presumption is therefore that she is lost.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

Mosers. Adams & Co.'s Express Office in this city was robbed last night of a package containing 42,200.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE ON A PRIEST. The Rev. Mr. Bapat, the Catholic priest who was tart. — feathered and ridden on a rail a few sights since on a party of rowdies in this place, has recovered from the figures and exposure attending the

BURGLARY AT ROCHESTER.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
William S. Mackie's jewelry store, in Reynolds's
Arcade, was robbed last night of property to the
calce of \$3,000. The burglars entered the store
fures, h the cellar floor.

FORGER SENTENCED.
BRANTFORD, C. W., Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
D. W. Van Aernum, the forger, has been sentunce to the penitentiary for seven years

MAINE LAW IN MIDDLETOWN, COSK .- The Mid-News, Democratic, in speaking of their ret town election, says:

We believe there was no great degree of excite-te manifested, and certainly there was less disor-red drunkenness than usual at the close of the Whatever may be said of the Maine Law, it all events, been instrumental in effecting accountable external change in the habits of many—at a re do not see as many instances of intoxication operly."

merly. B : Over.—Many Ann Curtney, a resident of I : 38, was run over by a wagon on the curser of Fulion live, sarlets, on Thursday evening, and erlously injured. She was then below. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK. Ist Ward-For Alderman, Benjamin H. Fleid.
COUNCILMEN-XXIXth District Lawrence M. Van Wart; XLth District, George W. McLean; XLIst District. Romaine Dillion

IId Judicial District-The romination of M. T. Brennan for Police Justice was ratified by a District recetin of the Adamantines, held at the Shakspero Hotel. Speeches were made by R. Busteed and

- SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.

The delegates to the Tenth Assembly District Soft Shell) composed of the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards met last week at Machattanville, and nomina ted Nicholas SEAGRIST of the XXIId Ward for Assemily on the 5th ballet over Henry Shaw and others

T . Third Ward Charter Convention met last evening, and unanimously nominated for Alderman SAMUEL H. MOSER, and WILLIAM H. BEAM for Councilman

REFORM NOMINATIONS-VILLE DISTRICT. A meeting of the Delegates of the Reform party of the VIIIth Assembly District (Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards) was held at Temperance Hall, Fiftieth st., on Thursday evening, when the following nominations were made: Assembly, John M. REED: Police Justice, GEORGE F. CLARK; Civil Justice, John D. HOTT.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB .- This Club met last evening in Room No. 1 Chinese Assembly Building: H. P. CARR in the Chair. Reports of Committees were received. Arrangements were made for the Mass Meeting of 2d November to support Seymour. James Hery of the Seventeenth Ward was elected a member. Mr. Wood was unanimously elected on the Standing Committee. The Club than

adjourned. YOUNG MEN'S DENOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB.-This Club held its regular meeting at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, James T. Brady in the Chair, and George C. Byron and John Fogarty, Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the Softs, and everything like fusion with them as detrimental to the Democratic party, upholding the charter ticket headed by Augustus Schell for Mayor, denouncing the National Administration as imbecile and weid of principle, and characterizing a fusion with it as "a disgraceful abandonment of principle worse than defeat." After which the Cipb adjourned.

TEMPERANCE NOMINAIONS .- The City Temperance Alliance last evening and made the following nomina ons in addition to those which had already been made For Recorder, FRANCIS R. TILLOU: for City Judge. SIDNEY H. STUART. William Allen, the former nomince for City Judge, sent in a letter declining the nomination.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Having noticed the publication of my name in several journals of this City as being an independant candidate for the effice of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, I desire to inform the public, through your valuable paper, that I can not a candidate for any office whaterer, and in conclusion, I most cheerfully recommend to the Whigs of the City and County of New-York. to cooperate with me in the support of the regdiarly nominated condidate of the Democratic Whig party, Churstian W. Schaffer, Esq. Yours Respectfully, New York, Oct. 20, 1854. JACOB L. DODGE.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENrios.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Hd District met at People's Hall, in York st., last night and organized by selecting William Hurman as Chairman and Wm. H. Hogan and Thomas Mulcahy, Secretaries. The Delegates from the VIIIth Ward were excluded from participating in the proceedings in consequence of informality in their election. An informal ballot was had, after which a regular ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

George Taylor.
T. W. Cumming.
E. A. Lambert.
George Douglass.

tien was made and carried unanimously, indorsing the course of Hon. T..W. Cumming in Congress on the Nebraska question, and applauding his course generally.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED VOTERS .-The colored voters of Kings County have formed a political association, in order the more effectually to carry out their views in regard to Slavery. The following are the officers: President, Wm. J. Hodges; Vice-President, P. W. Ray; Secretary, D. C. Varrick; Treasurer, E. C. Bundick.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Putnam Co.—Assembly, CHARLES A. ATWATER. COLEMAN ROBINSON, JUSTICE OF Sessions. DANIEL BAKER, Superintendent of the Poor. Augustus Ha-ZEN, County Treasurer, and WM. C. TROWBRIDGE for

HARD NOMINATIONS.

XXVIth District - THOMAS H. HOWELL of Onta-

rie Co. fer Congress.
Ontario Co.—Assembly: 1. Тномая В. Ноия; 2. STEPHES H. PARKER.

INDIANA.

us the following comments on the election in this State:

comments on the election in this State:

"The election is now over, and the returns have been pouring in on us, showing such a defeat of the Old Lite Nebraska Democrats as no political party has encountered in this country for many years. It is to be attributed, in my opinion, not to the number and influence of the Know-Nothings, but to the conviction, therough and universal in the public mind, that the Administration is incapable and dishonest; a conviction produced by the repeal of the Missouri Comprenies act more than any one thing. I do not underrate the numbers of the Know-Nothing party. I am as well convinced as any outsider can be that they are no mean power in the State; but it is idle to suppose that mere religious intolerance and a narrow I am as wen't convinced as a set of they are no mean power in the State; but it is idle to suppose that mere religious intolerance and a narrow spirit of dislike to foreigners could so suddenly spring my and ripen into results so overwhelming as we now observe. The truth is that the Administration has outdone itself and scattered the great party that brought it into power, by a course of conduct showing its incompetency crowned by a flagrant act in vicilation of the simplest principles of public faith.

"Nothing could exceed the unanimity with which all men of independent minds acted in the recent elections. Party leaders, amongst the Democracy, were never more active. The tools and hacks, acting in subordination to them, some already holding petty effices, and others hoping in time to fill their vacant shoes, were as busy with the aid of whisky and falsehood as ever heretofore; while on the other side com-

shoes, were as busy with the aid of whisky and false-hood as ever heretofore; while on the other side com-paratively little was done in the ordinary way of sump speaking and electioneering. The thing has the true stamp of a pepular spontaniety about it that a thorsand fold enhances its value. In one precinct I could name an eld man who had always voted the Democratic ticket, came to the polls with his four sons, all Whig together. The old man presented his ticket with this inscription: "William James—owes to the polls with the polls with the pleases." Democratic ticket, came to the poils with his four sons, all Whig together. The old man presented his ticket with this inscription: "William James—owes "no man anything and votes for whom he pleases." and he pleased in the exercise of his emancipation from party discipline, to vote the Anti-Nebraska ticket throughout. Incidents like this could be mul-tiplied the spirit that suggested it was almost uni-versal.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

Loss or BRIG HORACE GREELEY AND ALL ON BOARD .- The brig Horace Greeley, Capt. Smith, which sailed from Georgetown, S.C., on the 5th Sept., for Philadelphia, was upset during the gale of the 9th of Sept., and all hands were lost. The wreck drifted on Panleg's Island, 20 miles nortward of Georgetown, on the 12th inst , bottom upward, with a portion of her cargo, which consisted of timber and naval stores, in her hold. Capt. Smith and his mate were natives of Boston-the former leaves a wife and family.

OUICE PASSAGES,-The clipper ship Water Witch, of Boston, Capt. Plummer, from Callao, arrived at this port yesterday morning, via Hampton Roads; she made the passage in 64 days to the latter place. Capt. P. reports being in field ice from the latitude of 50 to 450, on the Bist of August. Also saw several

The clipper ship Typhoon, Capt Samuel Goodhue, at Calcutta, from London, is sa'd to have made the run from Leards in 80 days. She is chartered for \$12,000 from London to Calcutta and back.

The wreck of the steamship Franklin, as she lies on the beach, opposite the village of Morighes, L. I.,

was sold at auction on Tuesday last, by L. N. Hoff man & Co., for \$1,625-purchased by G. S. Lewis.

LAUNCH .- The new Balance Dry Dock, constru by William H. Webb, for the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be launched at Williamsburgh. mouth of the Bushwick Creek, Monday morning next, at 104 o'clock. This Dock is an immense structure, unequaled in size and strength by anything ever attempted to be launched before. It is of sufficient capacity to raise the largest vessels with cargo and stores , or a vessel of war with all the armament, 375 or 400 feet long. The length is 325 feet, breadth 100 feet, depth 40 feet. Shipping merchants and others interested, will have a b portunity to examine the Dock before, than after the Iampeh.

FOR LIBERIA.-The bark Estella is to sail from this port on Monday with passengers for Monrovia and Cape Palmas. At present she lies at the foot of Thirteenth st., East River, but will go into the stream

The British steamer Conway, having undergone

repairs, sailed yesterday for St. Thomas. The ship Middlesex, Capt. Parmelee, for Mobile, has anchored off Governor's Island for the purpose of taking on board U. S. troops.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sai : Peter McCabe, one of those rescued from the Arctic, is still lying at the Seamen's Retreat, S. I., in a helpless condition. The writer of this paid him a visit this morning to make inquiries, and if possible to get descriptions of those persons who were with him on the raft (of whom he was the only one saved. This poor fellow has lost all he had in the world, and has suffered most severely both in mind and body. He was a waiter in the second cabin, and went do with the ship, having exerted himself actively to the last moment and done his duty throughout those most lost moment and done his duty throughout those most trying scenes. He says that a min named Discenger (a fireman) was on the raft with him, as was also a man (a band) called Doo or Dese, both of whom also went down with the ship. Both these men, McCabe says, were actively helping their poor suffering fellow mertals to get upon the raft: one of these men, Doc or Dew, he saw giving aid to two ladies, whom he had pulled up on the raft: one of these men, Doc or Dew, he saw giving aid to two ladies, who his possible to be a suffering for the had pulled up on the raft (which in fast was nothing more than three spars lashed together side by side.) Davenport has left a wife and child, who have called to see McCabe for information relating to their lest protector. Are these poor people not worthy of some substantial present from the friends of these who were on the Arctie! They surely are deserving of some notice; this is demanded both by Humanity and

POTATOES.

This article of food is unreasonably, unnecessarily high in this City. Retailers ask from \$1 12j to \$2 a bushel, and not very good or very honest measure at that; and this is at what they call a reduced price. By the barrel potatoes have been held until quite lately at \$3 2 \$3 50, and the lowest price we have heard named for chesp varieties is \$1 874. This is 75c. a bushel by the quantity. What is the cause of, or reason for, such prices? This is it. During the drouth there was a fair prospect that potatoes would be scarce and consequently high, and the forestallers of the market, a class of men that buy up everything that comes to the City for food, started their agents out into the country to engage all the potatoes that could be found anywhere near the City, and when they could not buy them, induce the holder to put up the price. For weeks every man on his way to market was met on the boat or train with an offer for his potatoes, and if he would not sell them to the speculator, he received such an inflaence that he asked "the top of the market price" to others. Those who were operating in this line, soon after the fall of rain in September, began to discover that potatoes had not done growing; and more than that, the prices which they had inflated would draw supplies from distant points, and then they would be "stuck" in their early purchases. To counteract this and keep up prices, we have heard of sundry devices worthy of a niche in the temple that may be erected to perpetuate the 'cute tricks of the cuaning operators in the produce market.

Agents have been sent into districts likely to farhish large supplies, to buy crops deliverable at a future day at very high prices. Sometimes a small sum is paid which is to be forceited if the buyer does not come back by a certain day; sometimes the far mer is told as a great secret, that potatoes are on the decline now-that he has already learnt from other sources-but if he will hold on they will be very high in the winter or spring. Sometimes the operator assures the farmer, particularly if he is an Irish one, that the potato crop in the "ould country" is all cut off, and that will keep them high here.

Such are some of the appliances secretly used to keep back the supply of potatoes in the country until those on hand can be worked off at high prices, not for the benefit of the farmer, but the go between between him and the consumer.

Upon this subject we propose to throw a little light, for the benefit of all parties, except the potato specu-

In the first place, the story of scarcity in Ireland is all blarney. The supply will be better, in prop to the present population, than it has been for many years, according the best information that we can rather. Although smaller in size, the quality is said to be excellent and free from disease. Grain too is abundant, and if potatoes there and here continue at present rates, we may expect to see real Irish potaoes selling in our markets before spring.

Of the crop in this country we have already given onsiderable information. We repeat, that in districts most affected by drouth, the potatoes on dry land were almost wholly destroyed, except some of the latest planted, which merely lived through the dry weather, and are now growing and likely to make a telerable crop. In the drouth-affected regions, all that were planted upon land which always fails in a very wet season, are likely to turn out one of the best crops for years. The rain came just in time to make the tubers grow quick and consequently rich, and so far advanced into the wet season that they escape the We were shown a sample the other day of English pink-eyes, grown by Mr. Schuyler of Herkimer County, that were equal to anything we have seen for many years. The few that were exhibited at the State Fair were as healthy, fine looking tubers as we used to exhame from the soil of old Connecticut long years before "the rot" had ever been heard of. From the report of every State and County Fair that we have seen, we are led to conclude that if the crop is not a large one, the quality is better than it has been before for several years.

The Hartford Times says:

"We have never seen, during the past eight years, such fine potatoes as have appeared in this market the present fall, and the flavor is superior to what it has been for years. We notice also that the crop is superior as well as abundant all around us, except in a few isolated cases where there are always failures, owing to soil and cultivation, not to the season."

A friend from Telland County, 16 miles east of Hartford, stated to us at our Fair that potatoes had not not been as good in that county for many years, though all the fields on dry land that were planted early had failed, and before the rain it was feared that the entire crop would be worthless. A letter from Litchfield says the late potatoes in that

county will yield well and are of excellent quality. The Rhode Island papers say there is no discuse among the potatoes in that State, and the quality is better than it has been in former years, and from the best formation likely to turn out a fair average yield.

In various places in Massachusetts and Vermont potatoes are selling at railroad stations for 25, 33 J. 37 J and 42 cents a bushel. With few exceptions, in all the New-England States, the aggregate yield of a whole town will exceed any former year of late, of good sound potatoes, free from disease, and of that mostly, rich quality so common to them in olden time, so that their value for human food is much greater than it has seen during the prevalence of the rot.

Potators are coming down in price gradually, and

The Hudson Star save:

there is good reason they should do so. The high price demanded for this vegetable has been altogether inwarranted by the circumstances. Not an instance of the 'rot' has, to our knowledge, been mentioned. The crop this season has almost invariably turned out

It is true that there were just grounds of apprehen sion during the drou'h that the potato crop would be a complete failure, because they require a great deal rain during the formation of the tubers, or a very moist soil to perfect themselves, and all that were ad vanced to a certain stage before the drouth finished their growth prematurely, with scarcely any fruit upon the dried up vines. But the late rains came according to promise, and now the earth teems with this good. cheaply grown food for the poor; and yet it is almost beyond their reach in this City, without any reasons. ble cause beyond what we have stated-that is, the interest of the go between.

Farmers, with an unaccountable perverseness of sta

pidity, have done as they always do, when any article

of produce is high-far higher than their utmost he

over anticipated; they are holding back for still higher prices. When potatoes were \$3 50 a barrel, current and quick sales, there were fewer arriving than at any other time. And now we cannot learn of the arrival of a single capal boat load of potatoes, notwithstanding their abundance on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Eric Canal and branches, and particularly within the reach of the Northern Canal. along these routes are determined to keep back all the potatoes for a high price in the spring, it is not diffiult to foretell the result of that speculation. The effect of favorable weather upon the potato crop within the last four weeks has entirely changed the prespects of high prices. They are, and will be, as compared with twenty years since, high, too high for omical food; but owing to the habits of the people and to the large immigration of a class who have always lived upon potatoes, we must have a very large quantity to supply the demand of this City, even at an extravagant price, such as has provailed for the last year, until consumers have come to the conclu-tion that the price demanded is warranted by the want of an adequate crop, and therefore pay the demands of the retailer without question; or if they do ques-tion, to get for answer that they will soon be higher, because there are scarcely any in market, and very few expected. This is simply a-not so. There is certain evidence that an average aggregate yield in bushels will be realized this season. Even allowing that many farmers lost the entire crop, that the drouth everywhere diminished the yield per acre; yet owing to the fact that more acres than usual were planted, particularly on account of the backwardness of the spring and high price of flour, for late crops, and because none have been lost by rot, we have probably a larger supply for the coming winter than we have had before for years. Again, there has been greater econemy in the use of potatoes this fall than ever before. Everybody who read the accounts of the drouth believed that this description of food would be higher then ever before, which belief was also induced by those who undertook to forestall the market, and consequently very few have been fed to cattle, for the very good reason that the current price was too highit would not pay.

Finally, we sum up our opinion, which may be taken by those interested for what it is worth, as fol-

Owing to the breadth of ground late planted-to the drouth and consequent keeping back the growth till late-to the prespect of a very high price, which has kept farmers from sending the crop forward-to the great economy which has been practiced everywhere in the use of potatoes to the entire absence of disease-to the late watering and consequent improvement of quality for winter use—to the fact too, that late turnips are good, sweet and rich, and will supply the place of potatoes in a measure for stock; and also that apples are generally good-owing to all these and some others, we give it as our candid opinon that here will be more potatoes within reach of New-York, of a good quality, in sound keeping condition, on the 1st day of December, than we have had tion, on the 1st day of December, that we have had before in ten years. If this is the fact, is there any reasonable probability that the combined forces of all that numerous class who buy low of the farmer, and sell high to the consumer, can maintain the present exorbitant high price of this almost indispensable food of the hungry poor.

FEATHER PILLOWS THE BEST LIFE PRESERVERS.

The following communication, which we cut from The Richmond Disputch, contains some valuable suggestions. Readers must have been struck with the unter usclessness of the life-preservers on board the Aretica "A WORD ON SAVING LIVES AT SEA .- The

"A Word on Saving Lives at Sea.—The great sacrifice of life attendant upon the loss of the ill-fated Arctic brings to mind a circumstance that occurred many years since, and that may be of benefit to all who go down to the sea in ships.' It was as follows: A friend of mine being about to embark on a sea-voyage of great hazard, requested me to give him a letter of advice, to be followed in case of disaster. I gave him a letter, and therein stated that the only real and unavoidable accidents attending a life upon the ocean were the running afoul of vessels at sea in dark nights and during dense fogs. To obviate the former that was were the running afoul of vessels at sea in dark nights and daring dense fogs. To obviate the former the use of lights may, to a certain extent, diminish the danger, and as a safeguard in fogs, resort must be had to the telling of the ship's bell or the centinuous firing of guns; but, after all these precautions, there is still great danger from collisions. Hence it is necessary that every individual, and most especially passengers, should be informed of the best means of saving themselves in those trying times, when each person is thrown upon his own resources.

It was to put my friend on his guard that I directed

threwn upon his own resources.

It was to put my friend on his guard that I directed him to hear in mind the all-important fact that a feather pillow has a buoyant power fully equal to half a dozen of the best life preservers ever invented, and that a common matress would make a raft amply sufficient to float himself and trunk. I charged him, in case of being wreched upon a fee above, to lay his blanket down upon the deck, place his matress upon balliage it, then the up his trunk in the same, throw them over-board, and, with his pillow secured around his body, jump after them.

It so turned out that in the course of his voyage he It so turned out that in the course of his voyage as was wrecked upon a lee shore, and, following my directions, by the force of the wind and waves he was driven safe on shore, where he landed and saved all of his clothes together with several thousand dollars in specie, which was in his trunk. He was the only one on board that got safe to land with anything more than the scanty ciching in which they stood.

In conclusion, I have only to say that if personal ship heard would recollect that the pillows and heds upon which they sleep, are the best and most reliable hind of life preservers, there would be a great saving of human lives in cases of collisions and other casual-

As Albasy Boy.—With nothing more than a natural and just pride as Albanians in the whereabouts and welfare of her sons, we are gratified to see "one of em." A. Oakey Hall, Esq., the Whig nominee for District-Altoney in the City of New-York.

be em. A. Oakey Hall, Esq., the Whig nomines for District-Attorney in the City of New-York.

Some of us remember when there were fixtures, like "Mr. Owen," in the house of "Oabaldiston & "Co.," or "Tim Linkinwater" in that of "Cheeryble Brothers, in our State Hall. In those times, who ever crossed the threshold of the Controller's Office to pay a land tax without encountering Squire Hasharder of the Secretary a Office, to look after a land title, without meeting Abraham Camperly, or of the Treasury, without meeting Abraham Oakey Well, the Whig candidate for District-Attorney in New-York is a grand-son of the old Treasury Clerk. He was born in Albany, and duly birched, as was the custem them, by Professors Shaw and O Shanzey, our Academy. He embequently graduated in the New-York University, and was a law student under Judge Story at Cambridge.

Thus professionally launched, he set sail at the New-York Bar, where he has been rising to fame and institutes. He was associated, in friendship and Insiness, with the late District-Artorney, N. B. Blunt, E. q., and will, we trust, become his successor to that, E. q., and will, we trust, become his successor to that.

A FIGHT ELIWERN A CONGRESSMAN AND ONE OF

A FIGHT EXTWERN A CONGRESSIAN IND GREEN IN CONSTITUENTS.—The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Pressives an account of a fraces which took place in that town on Saturday week, between the Hoa. J. H. Lane, number of Coupress from that district, and John B. Vall, Esq., of that place. Lane assaulted val with a cane in the street, when the latter shot Lane in the side. The combatants were separated. The second was not dangerous.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

On the 16th of May, at noon, we were off Cape

A MONTH LATER INTELLIGENCE. Simona, Priday, June 16, 1854.

Toricoi-saki, the north-eastern point of Niphon, and entered soon after the Straits of Sangar. Soveral groups of rocks, partly under water, as well as very strong currents, caused some precautions to be taken. especially as toward sunset a heavy fog obscured the atmosphere. We lay to for the night, and signa's with the steam-whistle and fog-bells were given to and answered by the Mississippi. On the 11th, at about 6 o'clock A. M., the weather cleared up; we got under way again, and at 9 o'clock A. M. we got sight of the Macedonian, Southampton and Vandalia, which had all sailed eight days before, and anchored now in the harber of Habtrotade. Like Gibraltar, to which it has a very striking resemblance, Hatrotade lies on the fact of a high rock, accessible from all sides but one, toward the land, with which it is connected by a parrow isthmus. North of this extends a specious bay about five to six miles wide, containing sufficient depth of water and good anchorage for the largest chips, and becoming gradually shoaler toward the town, allowing, however, the native vessels to anchor a quarter of a mile from the shore. A sand-bank of unequal depth exten is from the town northward, and offers a natural break water, so that, under ordinary circumstances, vessels may safely ride at single anchor. A large valley, or rather plain, stretches along the base of the bay, and is in its turn on three sides surrounded by mountains, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet high. Several large and fine brooks and rivers falling into the bay offer good conveniences for manufacturing ships.

Along the shore lay several large and small fishing villages; along the borders of the rivers and brooks are habitations, fields and gardens. The mountains are mostly covered with dense woods, and the peaks covered with snow, which rendered the atme raw and chilly, especially in the morning and the evening, when a pea-jacket was of some service.

The town of Hatrotade is situated, as I mentioned, on the eastern declivity of the hill about 1,200 feet above tide, and contains, I should guess about 5,000 houses and from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The two principal streets run parallel to the shore, one more than a mile in length, and the farther one from the water about thirty feet higher than the other. Most of the rectangular intersecting streets are, on account of the terrain, ascending. The houses are, like all in Japan, of wood, but many of them contain two stories, the lower one being generally used as stores and shops, which, as our arrival was somewhat unexpected, we found in the beginning well stocked with articles of merchandise, but gradually these vanished, as the people, from fear of hostile intentions, excited by the presence of a powerful fleet, removed their best property to a safer refuge. It will be remembered that Capt. Golowin, Russian Navy, was taken prisoner at Cunashien, about 100 miles further north, and was for some time prisoner in Hatrotade, till at last he was released and put on board his ship-of-war in the very same spot we were anchoring in; that during the whole time of his imprisonment the Japanese feared the retaliations of the Russians, and that as the sailors released in 1849 by the U. S. ship Preble were taken at Matemay scarcely thirty miles off, the people of Hatrotale might surely believe our presence caused by similar reasons. However, our friendly behavior quieted their fears somewhat, and, although slowly, their contidence returned.

All the roofs of the houses are covered with shingles, which are secured against the frequent gales here, blowing heavily, by piling stones over them after the feshion of Swiss houses, to which they have a great resemblance.

Many temples, four of them very large, are situsted in different parts of the town, and, like nearly all buildings for religious purposes in Japan, richly ornamented with carved work. Here, as everywhere, great neatness in the houses was displayed; also, many precautions against damage from fire, such as large tubs full of water placed in the streets or on the tops of the houses; head-quarters of fire companies, militarily organized, and well equipped with engines, ladders, hooks and buckets, all of which are often put in use, as many traces of recent fires demonstrated. Commerce and trade in this town, the second of

the island of Fezzo, must be in a flourishing condi-tion. During our stay, there were always from 150 to 200 Turks in the harbor, but as, at our arrival, a great many had left in a barry, I believe double that number will give about the right proportion. Freight, so far as we could ascertain, consists chiefly of rice, (very scarce in Fezzo,) cotton and silk stuffs, China and lackered ware. Exports consist chiefly of fish, in which Fezzo abounds, seaweeds, skiss and furs, and perhaps some wood, of which there is a great abundance, and of superior quality. We fished very frequently, and even in this early season of the year the result was a very good one, salmons of from 12 to 16 pounds were not unfrequently caught. Fine game must be, at the proper Even now, flocks of ducks, fat and plump, covered the bay; snipe of a very large size, and quails were in the large plain in great numbers; in the mountains tracks of deer and even bears are not unfrequently met with. After the description of the natives, it must be the large black bear.

The natives of Jeddo are in their appearance less ffeminate than the inhabitants of Niphon, especially the working classes, where I met with many a strong built, well formed fellow. The higher classes, although in appearance and manner much like all Japanese, seemed to me of somewhat lighter skin, and, notwith standing their national cunning, many of them bad very frank and handsome countenances, especially the chief delegate of the Prince of Matsmay, a most accomplished, fine looking, gentlemanly fellow of about thirty years.

The climate must be very salubrious, as the presence of many healthy looking old people testifies.

What a fine refuge would this region be for home equadrons in the Pacific and China Seas during the months of July, August and September, when the typhoons drive ships into barbors where fevers and other diseases by turns attack the crew, and demand a large tribute of health, life and money, not to speak of the vast advantage for our whalers to find within a few days sail, or close by the best fishing ground, an ample supply of wood, water and provisions, in a safe harbor, where damages may be easily repaired, and when perhaps a market for the oil or other articles of trade may be found. Indeed, the ultimate resuit of this expedition is a great deal above the finest expeditions, and still greater advantages may be derived by a proper management of affairs.

I think Commodore Perry has well deserved the spplause of his country and the whole [civilized world, by the ability and firmness with which he brought this difficult affair to a happy conclusion.

I expect our feet will return within a short time to China, and then I will have, perhaps, a little more time to write you in detail.

P. S.-U. S. S. Southampton, Capt. Boyle, will

sail within a few days, direct to Washington, to convey the Emperor's presents to our country. I cannot enter in a specified description of them, but I am sure they will make a nice show. The ship is deeply loaded with boxes.

ULLMAN vs. ULLMANN.—The "Know Nothing Governor authorized The New-York Courier & Enquirer to say that he was born in this country. He wrote, also, to a "Dear Brother" in this city giving Wilmington, Del., as his birth place. That is his present account of bimsoft.

On the other hand, we have before us (says The Albary Evening Journal) the album of a classmate of Mr. Ullmann, which contains the following in that exclument a own hundwriting.

DANFAL ULLMAN. Calcutta Codia,

gentleman's own handwriting:

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

DOWNFALL OF SEVASTOPOL A HOAX.

THE CITY NOT YET ATTACKED.

NO MORE HARD FIGHTING VET.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ALLIES.

NEW DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Dates: Liverpool, Cet. 7; Paris and London, 6.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on Saturday the 7th lest., with passengers, &c., arrived here at 34 P. M. vester-The U. S. mail steamship St. Louis arrived at

Southampton evening of Thursday, Sept. 4. The steamer Sarah Sands, for Portland, Me .

sailed from Liverpool on 6th last.

The Indiana, for New-York, sailed from Havce Tuesday, 3d, and Southampton Wednesday, 4th

inst., with 370 passengers. The Liverpool Cotton market closed less firmly

at the advance reported per Baltic. Breadstuffe were steady, but not active. Government contracts for provisions not yet declared. Considerable excitement on 'change owing to one or two failures for a large amount, namely: Edward Oliver and others consequent thereon.

THE WAR. SEVASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

The most extraordinary excitement has been caused throughout Europe by the discovery that the reported fail of Sevastopol is false,—the destruction of the Russian fleet, false,—the blowing up of Fort Constantine, fale,-the eighteen thousand Russian dead, purely imaginary,—the twenty-two thousand pris-eners, entirely fabulous,—Menchikoff's melo-dramatics altogether a sham,—the dispatch to Omer Pasha a forgery,—and the whole story (to present appearance) the grandest hoax of the age!

We do not know what has occurred, excepting that, to latest anthenticated accounts, namely, the 28th Sept , three days later than its reported fall, the French and English flags did Nor wave over Sevastopl; neither had the city been attacked!

Our Correspondent at Liverpool writes: "The process of disabasing the public mind was conducted very gradually. On Wednesday, soon after the Baltie sailed, it began to be remarked as singular that no official confirmation of intelligence so extraordinary had been promulgated by the Government. Toward evening it was generally admitted that some of the details might possibly be incorrect.

A Liverpool paper, not remarkable for early intelligence, nor, indeed, for intelligence of any kind, attempted to sustain the sinking spirits of its readers by issuing a lithograph representing the blowing up of Fort Constantine, with the English and French flags waving from the church of St. Viadimir! Not much encouraged thereby, the public per force agreed to wait for the appearance of the morning papers, which would doubtless contain an official announcement of

the glorious and astounding victory. Thursday morning brought no confirmation of these hopes. 'Every hour that passes,' (says The 'Morning Chronicle) tends rather to shake than to strengthen the statement.' On 'Change it was reluctantly admitted there had been a mistake somewhere, but to what extent time alone could show. Re spectable men, who might have been suspected of having voted for the ringing of the church bells, were now careful to explain that that jubilation had been on account of the battle of Alma, only-Sevastopol was quite another affair. At a late hour of the afternoon, but fortunately before the merchant princes left off business for the day, telegraphic dispatches from London and Paris came to hand, stating that a notice posted on the Peris Bourse, and an extra of The London (efficial) Gazette contradisted the news of the fall of Sevastopol. Friday morning brought The Gazette as under, and with it a declaration from everybody that they had never believed a word of the story! Howover, while I write this, (Friday evening, 6th.) the information to hand is too imperfect to justify an absolute denial of the previous re-

The following is the official announcement made on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 5, by the British Government:

From The London Gazette Estraordinary.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a letter, of which the following is a copy, inclusing, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount Stratford do Recliffo, Her Majesty's Embassador at

Farrier Office, Oct. 5-16; o'clock A. M. "Sin: I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of New castle, a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount Stratford castle, a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from viscount Stratford de Redelile, dated Sept. 20, 8; P. M., and purporting to have been forwarded from Bucharest by her Majnsty's Agent and Consol-General on Sept. 30, 3; P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimes.

1 am, &c. E. HAMMOND.

Colonel Mundy, &c.

"Coloni Minor, ac."

Tanklation of the exact copy of a Telegraphic Dispatch received Oct 5,10 A M. and Trunsmited by the Agent of England in Wallerkin, at Encharges, the 8th of September, 1805, 3; P. M.

Lond Stratford, Constantioner, to Lord Clarendon.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN ASSAULANCE.

" SEPTEMBER 30, 1854—At 94 P. M "SEPTEMBER 30, 1854—At 9 P. M.

The allied aimies established their basis of operations at liainkiava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without celay upon Sevastopol. The Agamemnon and other vessels of war of the allies were in the port of Balaklava. There were facilities there for disembarking the battering train.

"It is stated that Prince Menschikoff was in the field at the

head of 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that the fortified pince of Anapa has been burnt by the Ru-sians; that its parri-son, was marching to the scene of action; and that a couvey of emmunition, escotted by Cossacks, had been taken and de-

"The Benehoe, bearer of this news, left the Crimes on the evening of the day before yesterday. "STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE." To the above The London Times appends the folwing remarks:

It will be observed that the clerks of the Foreign

Office, from whom this precious document emanates, Office, from whom this precious document emantes, have actually made the dispatch arrive at Bucharest six hours before they represent it as having been sent from Constantinople. Such perverse stupidity is stidom found even in the most investerate tapista. Even in the Porcign Office it must be known that Bucharest is not a seaport, that the dispatch was not transmitted from there to Constantinople, and that the journey between these two places could not be performed in six hours. And yet these gentlemen, so performed in six hours. And yet these gentlemen, so performed in six hours. And yet these gentlemen, so performed in six hours. And yet these gentlemen, so in a Gazette Extraordenary, published this most actually in the most authoritative form known to our Government, in a Gazette Extraordenary, published this most actualing statement. The error they have committed is palpable enough. The dispatch was sent from Constantinople by Lord Straiford on the 30th of September, but, with a carelessness beyond excuse, they have transferred this date to Bucharest, where the dispatch probably arrived on the 4th inst. It was not by any assisty to give the public the earliest intelligence on a subject on which the most painful interest is felt, that the Foreign Office was leedibus to stailify itself in the face of Europe. The dispatch, it assum, was received at 104 o clock yesterday morning—early enough for the second editions of all the morning papers; but it was not until late in the afternoon that this very Extraordinory Gazette appared. Such a publication is a disgrace to the Foreign Office and an insult to the country, which has no relish for the stupid practical jekes which may pass current in the clerks' room at Downing-st."

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs had metally the first in the face of the stupid practical jekes which may pass current in the clerks' room at Downing-st." have actually made the dispatch arrive at Bu-